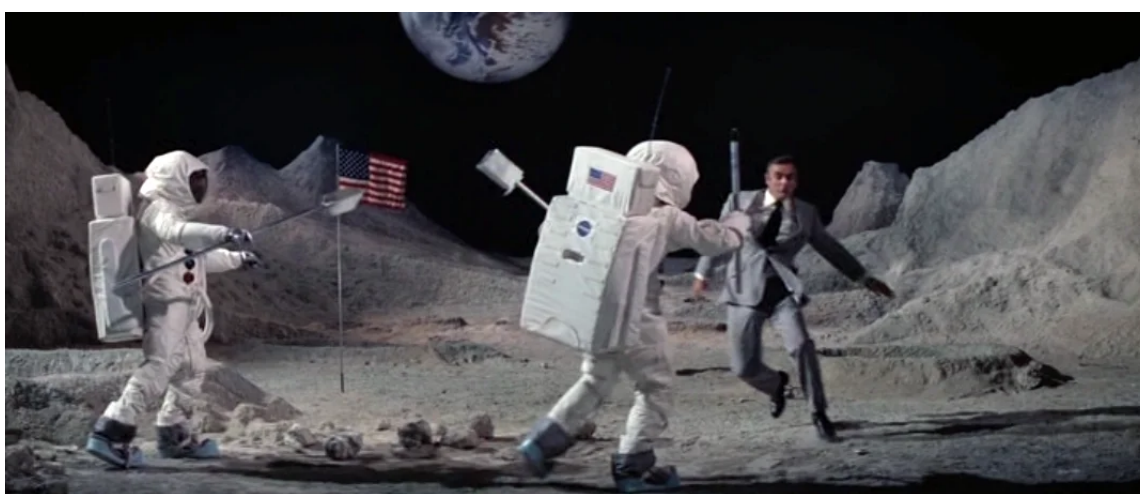


# 1. NASA propagandists versus lunar scam researchers

9-12 minutes

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No sooner had the victorious fanfare died down after the so-called "landing of a man on the moon" in 1969, when researchers immediately appeared who doubted the reliability of such a landing. The last two expeditions to the moon (Apollo 16 and Apollo 17, 1972) have not yet been completed, and in the film *Diamonds Are Forever* (1971) they have already shown how such landings are faked. In one of the episodes of the film, James Bond, getting into the closed "Area-51", observes how secret filming of astronauts on the moon takes place in the studio among the props.



Still from the film "Diamonds Are Forever", 1971

The Internet has not yet appeared, relatively few lunar images have been published, but a book by James Kraini has already appeared, "Did a Man Go to the Moon?" (1970) and Bill Kaysing's *We Never Been on the Moon* (1976).

When the Internet appeared and the majority of people became available in good quality photos and videos of "astronauts on the moon", many were immediately surprised to find a huge number of fakes, inconsistencies and outright movie bloopers. These falsifications began to be actively discussed on the forums, and the United States organized a whole team of trolls and propagandists in all countries to protect the reputation of NASA.

In our country, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences Alexander Popov has been dealing with the exposure of the lunar scam for many years. Those interested in this topic are well aware of his book "Americans on the Moon. Great Breakout or Space Scam?" (2009), where he, considering all the stages of the flight to the Moon - from preparation for the launch, landing on the Moon and before returning to Earth - comes to the conclusion about the large-scale falsification of almost all stages.

Popov is far from the only and not the first author in Russia on this topic. But, apparently, his scientific degree is especially annoying to the propagandists of NASA.

Naturally, defenders of NASA immediately tried to downplay the importance of this book. Various articles began to appear on the Internet, written according to the same principle. Recognizing that the author of the book is a scientist, and that the doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, "*Popov defended two dissertations and wrote about 100 scientific papers*", they are trying to neutralize his research on the lunar scam, insisting that the author is not "*an expert in rocket technique*".

Here is one of these typical articles by an anonymous author from the channel [SpaceForYou](#) .

The author, a defender of NASA, sneering at those who do not believe in the reality of landing on the moon, illustrates his article with three photographs from the lunar Apollo missions. The first picture is from the Apollo 15 mission, the other is from the Apollo 11 mission, and the third, Apollo against the background of the Moon, is not clear from where at all.

You don't have to be a "rocket scientist" to realize that all three of the images he cites are fakes.

For example, I am not a "rocketry specialist", I am a cameraman. He started working at Mosfilm in 1984 as part of a camera crew. At the Institute of Cinematography (VGIK) for 30 years I have been telling students how cinema is made. I am a specialist in the field of cinema and photography. Therefore, one glance at the first picture given in the article is enough for me to understand that this frame from the Apollo 15 mission was taken not on the Moon, but in the studio.



Photo frame from the Apollo 15 mission (shown in full, exactly according to the original NASA and no frills contributed by the author of SpaceForYou).

This is a two-part composite shot. The mountain in the background is a projection of the slide onto a vertical movie screen. Gray sand is poured in front of the screen in the studio (although everyone already knows that the soil on the Moon is not gray, but dark brown). The horizontal border of the section is clearly visible in the picture: the filled soil is the plane of the screen, the upper and lower parts of the frame are very different in texture and tonality. The distance to the lunar module from the filming location is about 19 meters, a movie screen hangs right behind the lunar module. The studio in which the shooting was carried out is a small, film set about the size of a tennis court or gym. A spotlight that imitates the light of the Sun shines from behind, the actor in the back, so as not to light up the movie



screen.

In 2016, on the occasion of Cosmonautics Day, the Zvezda TV channel released the film "The Great Space Lies of the United States," where we reproduced the NASA technology for making "lunar" images using the shooting technique of the 60s of the last century.



Working moment of creating a "moon image" in the studio. At the back, in the background, hangs a cinema screen made of reflective material. (I play the role of an astronaut on the moon.)

In our studio, an image from a video projector was projected onto a cinema screen, the width of which was 5 meters. The spotlight, depicting the light of the Sun, stood behind, near the screen, and was directed away from the screen so as not to light up the image on it.



Film "Big Space Lies of the USA", Zvezda TV Channel, 2016. Frame on the left - the projector is on, frame on the right - the projector is off.

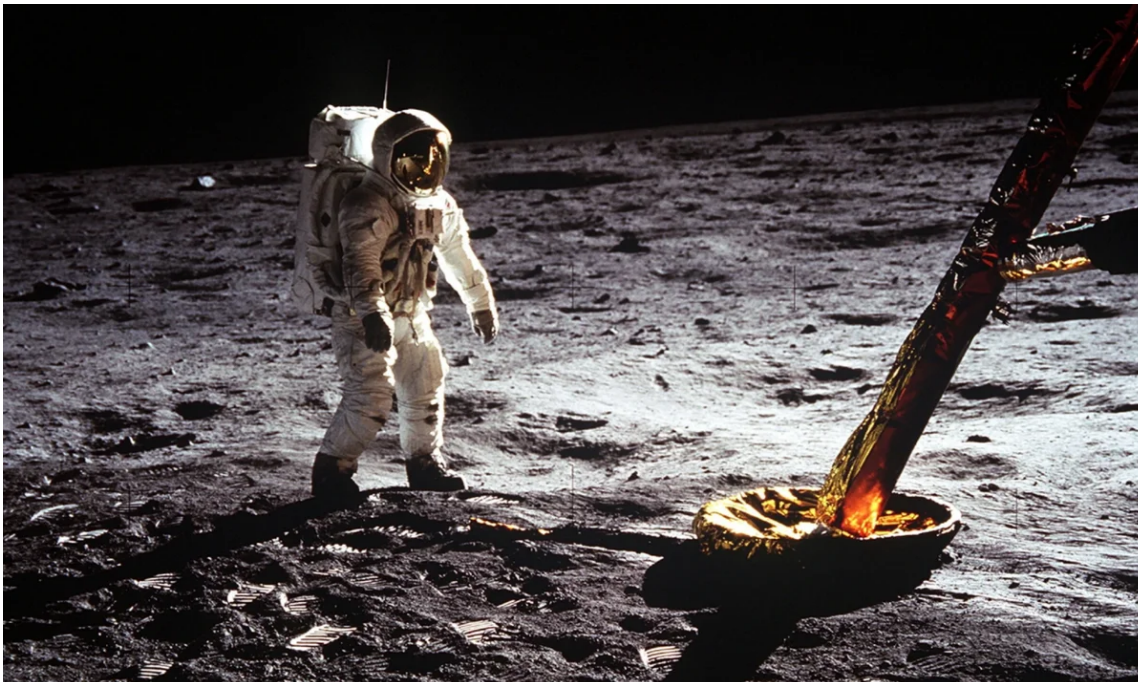
The Apollo 15 mission used a retroreflective film screen (scotch-light) with a width of about 32 meters. A slide made on a glass plate measuring 20 x 25 cm was projected onto this screen.

When I look at a series of "lunar" images from the Apollo 15 mission (an astronaut with a mountain in the background), I can not leave the feeling of the rough work of the combined camera operator, it is not convincing.

But if in my place there was a "specialist in rocketry," would he have been able to determine that the

frame from the Apollo 15 mission was shot against the background of a retroreflective movie screen using the front projection method? And that this shot is an ordinary studio fake?

The next photo, cited by a NASA propagandist, is supposed to be, according to legend, an Apollo 11 astronaut, standing near the lunar module's support bowl.



A still from the Apollo 11 mission.

This photo has been discussed many times on the forums, since the height of the astronaut does not match the height of either Armstrong or Aldrin. Armstrong and Aldrin were tall, 180 and 178 cm. Together with the helmet and lunar galoshes, the height of the astronaut on the moon should be 195-200 cm. And the one in the photo is about 30 cm lower. This is easily calculated compared to the size of the support bowl, the diameter of which is precisely known from the technical documentation. In addition, there is a descent ladder on the lunar module, the size of which is also known. Comparing Armstrong's height and the length of the ladder in the photographs of training on Earth and the length of the same ladder and the height of the "lunar" astronaut, we get that very small actors were portrayed on the so-called Moon - we will tell about this in [next article](#) .

Yes, yes, that's how it is, the harsh reality. World famous astronauts were not allowed on the set, they were portrayed on the "Moon" by dwarfs.





This is how the real Armstrong would look against the background of the dwarf depicting him (a collage of two shots).

The third photo, cited by SpaceForYou, is not a photo at all in the literal sense of the word.



"Drawn" computer model, 2012

This is computer 3d animation made in the Maya program, modeling, or, as they say now, CG animation (CG Animation). This is a frame from a 2012 video, the manufacturer is not NASA, but [Nirvanic Studio](#) .

This was easily established by a specialist in 3d - animation and computer graphics, D. Benyukh. He gave us a funny parody in the form of another [3d - animation](#) that vividly pokes fun at the "credibility" of the NASA propagandist's argument.

D. Benyukh is also no expert in rocket and space technology. This is not necessary to detect this fake. But an expert in rocket and space technology could not identify a fake.

SpaceForYou grabbed the first video it came across on the request "Apollo 11", without even realizing that this modern craft had nothing to do with the proof of flights to the moon.

It's the same that, illustrating, in an article claiming to be serious, the achievements of Soviet cosmonautics, I would have cited a drawing of a spaceship from N. Nosov's book "Dunno on the Moon".

This is how they, the NASA propagandists, reproach others that they are not "*experts in rocket technology*", and they themselves cannot even distinguish a modern computer animation from documentary frames. Can't tell the computer-drawn Apollo command and service module (CSM) (although there is an indication under the video) from a photo of the real Apollo.

**To understand that landing on the moon is just a scam, you need to be a technically competent specialist in your field, and knowledge of rocketry is needed when the engine is discussed in the context.** But it is not the cut of the engine that NASA presents as proof of the astronauts' stay on the Moon, first of all we are shown photographs, films and videos. Therefore, you need to be a specialist in the field of photography and cinema, and not a developer of rocket and space technology, in order to understand that we are faced with fakes.

\* \* \*

With you was the teacher of the Moscow School of Cinema and the All-Russian State Institute of Cinematography (VGIK, Moscow), associate professor, cameraman L.V. Konovalov.





VGIK pass

PS Every week I plan to publish articles on the lunar scam, where I will analyze the “lunar” photos and videos from the cameraman's point of view - how it was filmed.

Next article: ["Who instead of Armstrong went down the stairs?"](#)

February 2020.